

HOWNIKAN

PEOPLE OF THE FIRE

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Tecumseh, OK
Permit No. 26

Vol. 8 No. 11

Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe

November, 1986

Celebrate 'Indian Week'

November 23 to November 30, has officially been declared "American Indian Week" by the United States Senate.

The Senate passed S.J. Resolution 390, penned by Senator Alan Cranston of California, earlier this month.

"The Thanksgiving season is a perfect time to honor the many contributions Native Americans have made," said Cranston.

"As one example, Native Americans shared their knowledge of medicinal herbs and plants with the earliest immigrants, as well as their food harvests and agricultural techniques," he added.

"I hope this resolution reminds all Americans of the positive contributions and sacrifices Indian tribes and individuals have made and continue to make for our country."

Inside:

Tribal tracts;
News from the 'rez
- page 4

Gateway To Empire;
the settling of Chicago
- page 6

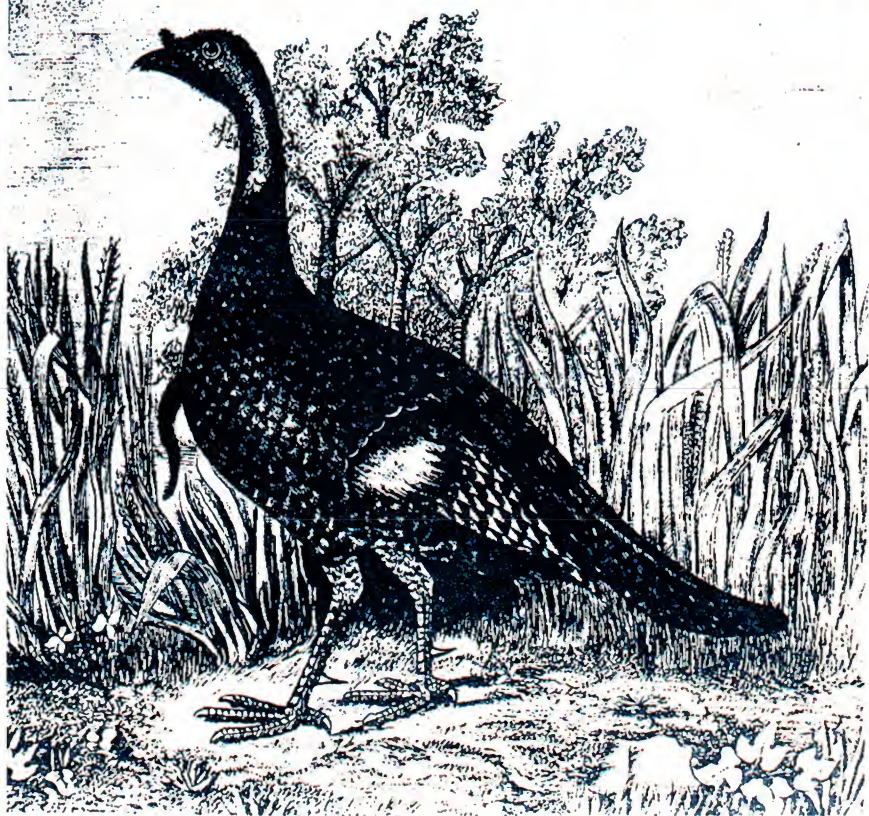
Winter prints
available now!
- page 10

For the Record;
Business Committee
- page 11



Ft. Worth Council

More than 60 people attended the Ft. Worth Regional Council held this month. Top: Chairman John Barrett honors Raymond Melot as Council Elder. Middle: Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Peltier (left) chat with Council attendees. Bottom: Dr. Francis Levier (far left) & Dr. David Edmunds (second from right) provided historical information.



Happy Holidays from the HowNiKan!



Aho Nikane!

Since I am writing this column to you just a few days before Thanksgiving, it seems appropriate for us to reflect on the past year and thank our Creator for his many blessings on us as a people and as individuals.

The first Thanksgiving, as the old story goes, was a three day feast begun at breakfast, given by the Indian tribes of the Massachusetts area as a token of friendship with the new white settlers. The celebration, in essence a pow wow, began by

Tribe seeks U.S. Codes

The Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe is in need of a set of United States Codes Annotated for the Tribal Court. The USCA texts do not necessarily have to be updated and, remember, all gifts to the tribe are tax deductible.

HOWNIKAN PEOPLE OF THE FIRE

The *HowNiKan* is a publication of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe, with offices located at 1900 Gordon Cooper Drive, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

The *HowNiKan* is mailed free to enrolled members of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe. Subscriptions are available to non-members at the rate of \$6 annually.

The *HowNiKan* is a member of the Native American Press Association. Reprint permission is granted with credit to *HowNiKan*, Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe.

All editorials and letters become the property of the *HowNiKan*. Submissions for publication must be signed by the author and include a traceable address. Publication is at the discretion of the editor.

Change of address, submissions and subscriptions should be mailed to Route 5, Box 151, Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801.

Citizen Band Potawatomi Business Committee

Chairman — John "Rocky" Barrett

Vice Chairman — Doyle Owens

Secretary-Treasurer — Kenneth Peltier Sr.

Committeeman — Dr. Francis Levier

Committeeman — Bob F. Davis

HowNiKan Editor
Patricia Sulcer

From the Chairman

giving thanks for the bountiful harvest, and a request for deliverance from the rigors of the coming winter. When we sit down this Thanksgiving, please remember that first one. The art of helping those who need help, just as the Indians helped the first settlers, is a gift to yourself. We are in some very hard economic times here in Oklahoma, with many of our people out of work. But even those who are unemployed can be thankful for their health, their families, their lives.

My best wishes to all of you this holiday season.

We had an excellent meeting in

Fort Worth, Texas this month, with more than 60 people from eight different families represented. Dr. David Edmunds spoke about tribal history and provided some fascinating anecdotes about our ancestors. The Fort Worth group was unanimous in their wishes for some form of group health insurance in lieu of per capita payments from tribal enterprise profits. This seems to be a consistent pattern, and we will put the issue on the next referendum ballot. Our Fort Worth family also expressed support for the upcoming vote on a Constitutional change in terms of office and adoption of the Charter. Please be ready for this Secretarial Election.

You will receive correspondence from the Bureau of Indian Affairs on the election and will be required to register with them to vote on the proposed issues. Please respond! Please register and participate in this very important tribal decision.

We need your personal information for our Potawatomi Services and Professions Directory. Please send your name, business or profession, address and phone number to Ed Wilson, Potawatomi Tribe, Route 5 Box 151, Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801. The ties that we have as a tribe should extend to mutual economic benefit as well.

High school essay contest focuses on Constitution

A high school student will win \$10,000 in a writing competition now being staged in conjunction with the 200th anniversary celebration of the U.S. Constitution next year.

Open to all high school students in grades 9-12 during the 1986-87 school year, and to those ages 14-18 not enrolled in college the competition will involve students from every state, the District of Columbia and the combined territories.

The competition is being co-sponsored by the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, the American Bar Association and USA TODAY/Gannett Co., Inc.

The Constitution was signed Sept. 17, 1787, in Philadelphia. To celebrate that event, the Bicentennial Commission, headed by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, is coordinating activities throughout the nation.

Three winners will be selected from each state, the District of Columbia and the combined territories. The first-place winners each will receive \$1,000; second-place winners, \$500; and third-place winners, \$250.

In addition, the first-place winners and a teacher or other adult will receive an all-expense paid, round trip visit to Washington, D.C., in September 1987 to meet the President, the Chief Justice, leaders of Congress and members of the Bicentennial Commission. At that time, the national winner will be selected from among the first-place winners.

The topic for the competition is: "The Constitution: How Does the Separation of Powers Help Make it Work?"

Entries must be limited to 1,500 words, excluding footnotes, and

must be typewritten, computer-generated or written in legible longhand in ink.

All entries must be accompanied by an official entry form and must include the original essay and two copies.

Teachers, students and parents

seeking more information about the competition may send a postcard to the National Bicentennial Writing Competition, Box 50184, Washington, D.C. 20004-184. The deadline is April 15, 1987.

GREAT LAKE LODGES



- Double Sewn Seams
- Waterproof
- Durable

• (616) 695-2060
(616) 683-4946

20% Deposit
With Order

Submit inquiries to:

**S.N. Ferris
526 Fulton St.
Buchanon, MI 49107**

**5 year guarantee on
Ddl. lap seams
(cover only) \$559**

For your information

'Real Math' program pilot

The Native American Science Education Association (NASEA) has announced the selection of three Indian Schools to pilot a new and innovative math program called "Real Math."

The program, which replaces the paper and pencil drill method, will be tried this fall, kindergarten through eighth grade, at the Dennehotso and Leupp Boarding Schools on the Navajo Reservation in Arizona and the Sky City Community School at Acoma Pueblo in New Mexico. "Real Math" has consistently produced student achievement at or above state education system standards in schools where it has been practiced, a NASEA spokesman said. The Open Court Mathematics and Science Curriculum Development Center will provide teacher and administrator training, the curriculum and teaching materials.

NASEA is a non-profit organization created to advance science and mathematics education opportunities for Native Americans at the elementary and secondary level. For more information about "Real Math" contact NASEA at 1228 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005 (202/638-7066).

Crafts catalogue available now

A 22-page full color catalog of Native American arts and crafts is available for \$2 from Buy Native American, National Indian Council on Aging, P.O. Box 2088, Albuquerque, NM 87103, (505) 242-9505.

Travel Guide describes tribes

The North American Indian Travel Guide by Ralph and Lisa Shanks has just been released by Costano Books. The book is a detailed guide to Indian and Eskimo cultures across the United States and Canada. The large format, 278 page book describes hundreds of fascinating Native American Events and points of interest you can visit (including the Citizen Band).

The book begins with a comprehensive introduction to both traditional and contemporary Indian life. The recent accomplishments of Native Americans and their rich heritage makes especially interesting reading. Indian achievements in business, agriculture, fisheries, law, arts and crafts, cultural and religious activities, education, ecology, and medicine are covered. Throughout the book over 200 photos serve to amply illustrate the wide range of events and places covered.

The book leads readers across America to visit Native American events and points of interest.

Perhaps you'd like to rent a tepee, or see how the Cherokee lived at a reconstructed village. Ready for an adventure with the Ute Indians to explore rarely seen ancient ruins? Where can you find a traditional salmon bake, or see dugout canoe races? Do you want to stay at a remote Eskimo village? Where is the next pow-wow going to be held? It's all here and much more. To find such information the Shanks spent seven years traveling across much of the US and Canada. Over 100 Indian tribal offices offered advice and suggestions for what to see and do on their lands. The authors were deeply impressed with the warmth and hospitality of the Indian people. Many tribes have developed excellent visitor facilities which offer unique visitor attractions. Most groups hold beautiful ceremonies which are unforgettable to see.

Accommodations operated by the tribes range from luxury resorts and pleasant motels to RV parks and campgrounds. Many tribes operate cultural centers which introduce visitors to their unique heritage. Some combine these with restaurants which serve delicious Indian foods.

The book covers Indian related parks, monuments, museums, and historic sites. Many have exciting special programs involving Indian cultural activities and special events and exhibits.

Whether you're an arm-chair traveler or are ready to explore the great Indian and Eskimo events and points of interest, this book is for anyone who appreciates the rich cultures of Native American people. The book may be ordered for \$14.95, plus \$1.25 postage, from Costano Books, Box 355, Petaluma, CA 94953.

Oklahoma Indian Legal Services

On August 1, 1986, the Board of Directors of Oklahoma Indian Legal Services (OILS) hired Susan Work Haney as the new director to run the program, which is federally funded by the Legal Services Corporation. Since that time, several new staff members have been hired, and a new plan for delivery of free legal services to members of the Indian community in Oklahoma has been developed.

Attorneys will circuit ride monthly to the following sites, each of which is accessible to high concentrations of the Indian population in Oklahoma: Tahlequah (1st Friday monthly); Ada (2nd Friday monthly); Okmulgee (2nd Friday monthly); Durant (4th Friday monthly); Ponca City (1st Thursday monthly); Lawton and Anadarko (4th Friday Monthly); and Tulsa (3rd Thursday monthly). Appointments will also be scheduled on an individual basis in Oklahoma City, Concho, and Seminole.

Under the new plan OILS

attorneys will continue to receive referrals from the other two Legal Services organizations in the state, Legal Aid of Western Oklahoma, and Legal Services of Eastern Oklahoma.

OILS cannot represent persons in criminal matters, including felony cases, misdemeanor cases, and traffic violations. OILS generally takes only those cases which relate to the Indian status of the client, such as Indian land problems, Indian housing problems, mineral rights, tribal enrollment problems, determinations of heirship and probates (where potential significant Indian law issues are involved), tribal sovereignty issues, hunting and fishing rights, water rights, and Indian child custody matters.

As a general rule, OILS will refer applicants to other attorneys if their cases don't involve Indian legal status, such as divorces, debt collections, consumer problems business activities, personal injury cases, and contract disputes. However, OILS does accept routine adoptions and birth certificate amendments, if the client is willing to be placed on a waiting list.

The OILS staff is composed entirely of Indian attorneys and support staff. Indian persons having a legal problem who want an appointment with an OILS attorney should call the OILS office collect for more information at (405) 528-5500. Due to the limited time and resources of OILS, attorneys will appear at a circuit riding site on the regularly scheduled date only if appointments have been made. Walk-in appointments will be accepted only if time allows.

Berkeley seeking Native applicants

Applications to graduate school are now being sought from American Indians and Alaska Natives by the School of Public Health at the University of California, as well as by other graduate schools, colleges and departments on the Berkeley campus.

There are many degree programs that lead to satisfying and well-paid positions, according to a spokesperson from the American Indian Graduate Program at the University. There are not enough American Indians in the professions which include: social welfare, engineering, business administration, education, law as well as public health.

There is especially a shortage in academic fields where there is an extreme need for American Indians to teach in colleges and universities. Indian people interested in art, botany, languages, history, music, philosophy, political science and many other areas are urged to consider careers as academicians who teach at the college or university level, bringing their cultural awareness to the classroom. Such role models would

be invaluable to young Indian students just starting their college academic careers.

The University of California, Berkeley has a history of interest in American Indian Students and there have been many Indian students who have been enrolled in different graduate programs. In the School of Public Health there have been 153 Indian and Alaska Native students who have received MPH degrees alone.

February 10, 1987 is the deadline for submission of application for the fall 1987 semester; however, if one wishes to apply for a Fellowship / Graduate Minority scholarship, one must submit an application by January 10, 1987. Further information can be secured by writing to the Graduate Program, 140 Warren Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720 or calling collect (415) 642-3228

Arizona crafts sale dates

The Second Annual Indian Arts and Crafts Show and Sale sponsored by the Hopi and Phoenix Chapters of the Association for Retarded Citizens of Arizona (ARCA) will be held at the Phoenix Townhouse, Phoenix City Square, 100 West Clarendon Avenue from Monday, December 1st through Saturday noon, December 6th. Hours are 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Works by Kachina makers John and Thomas Frederick, Tyrone Duwyenie, Troy Nash and George Outies will be displayed as well as paintings by Dalton Namoki, Neil, J.R., and Brent Naha and Amil Pedro. Jewelry, sand paintings and baskets from other reservations and Hopi pottery by noted pottery maker Bessie Namoki will also be shown.

The public is invited to see Native American artists at work and to talk to them. For information on the show or the artists call 956-1429 or 243-1787 between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

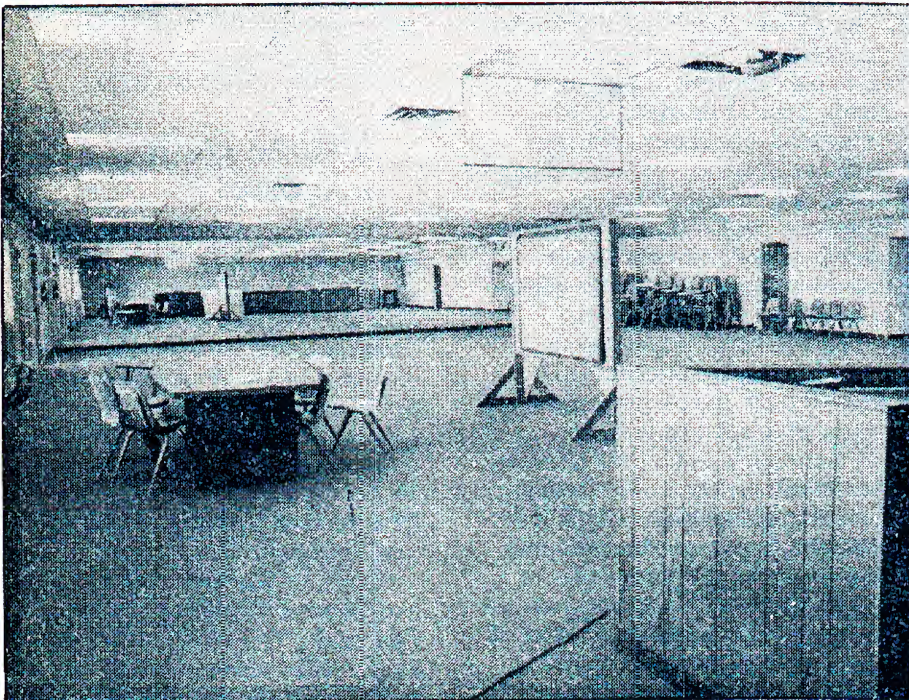
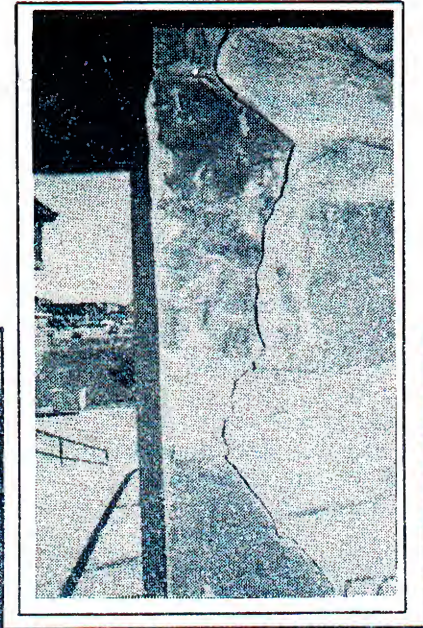
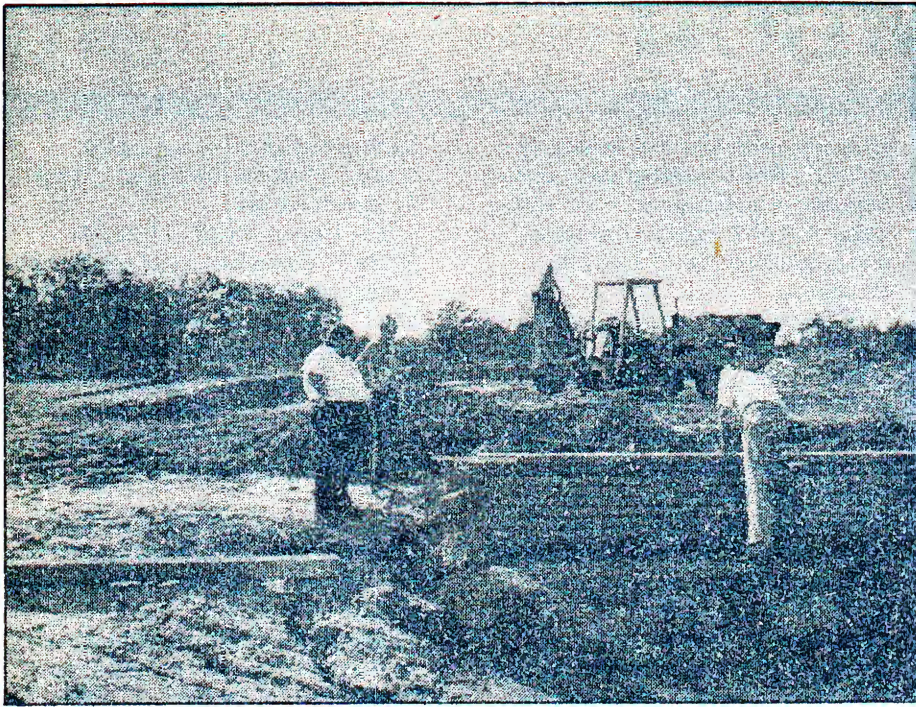
ArtQuest '87 competition

ArtQuest '87 has announced its third annual juried competition, open to artists in all media. Selected artists will share over \$6,500 in cash and purchase awards, and will be featured in a special exhibition which will open at the Art Institute of Boston, Gallery West-Gallery East from May through August 1987.

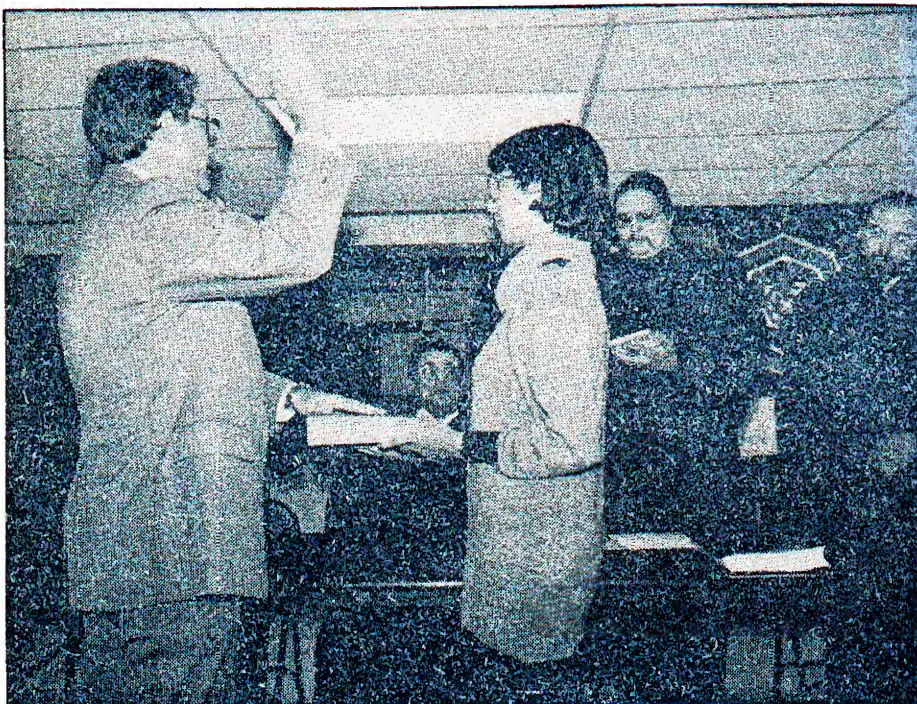
More information and an entry form may be obtained by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to: ArtQuest '87, 2265 Westwood Blvd., No. 1240, Los Angeles, California 90064, or phoning (213) 399-9305.



Tribal tracts



It's been a month of repairs and renovations at the tribal complex. Bottom left: the traditional council "Long Room" received a facelift - new ceiling, carpeting, paint and a mirrored east wall. Top left: Dr. Levier oversees the relocation & rebuilding of the 7th Green at Fire Lake Golf Course. Top right: Built with a faulty foundation, the museum had begun to pivot - cracking the exterior & pulling away at ground level. The building had to be 'jacked up' and eleven 25-foot piers placed under it to repair and eliminate the problem.



Tribal Attorney Michael Minnis was sworn in as the first member of the Potawatomi Bar Association on October 6, 1986. At that time, Chief Justice William Rice called the 1986 Session to order & assigned Judge Peggy



Big Eagle & Minnis the task of developing rules for admission to the Potawatomi Bar Association. Left: Justice Rice swears in Minnis as Court Clerk Joie White holds a Bible. Right: Judge Big Eagle & Tribal Attorney Michael Minnis.

Native news

Wisconsin to lease treaty rights?

A new proposal is being drawn up for the state of Wisconsin to lease Chippewa Indian fishing and hunting treaty rights for \$2.2 million per year.

The plan is an attempt to quiet tensions between Indians and non-Indians over the special off-reservation privileges the Indians won in a federal court decision based on treaty rights.

Francis W. Murphy of Portage, former Chairman of the State Conservation Congress, suggested the state pay the Indians for their special rights.

Larry Peterson, chairman of group that opposes Indian treaty rights called Protect American Rights and Resource said that paying Indians not to hunt or fish in special seasons is a form of blackmail or extortion.

"A similar idea was discussed last year and it went over like a lead balloon," said Jerry Maulson, vice chairman of the Lac du Flambeau tribe.

The state has not officially presented a plan yet and the Indians should reserve comment, said James Zorn, attorney for the Lac Courts Orielles tribe.

"It could be compared to an automobile insurance claim," said Zorn. "You wouldn't want to settle for \$10,000 if you thought you could get \$100,000."

George Landley, who owns an Eagle River sports shop, said the buy out "reflects the reality of the situation."

"The Indians have these rights," said Langley. "We may not like it, but the fact is the courts determine those rights."

'Crazy Horse shirt' machine sewn

A shirt, reportedly belonging to Crazy Horse, that for years has been displayed at state history museums in Lincoln and at Fort Robinson, did not belong to the Oglala leader, said Nebraska State Historical Society Officials.

"We are 95 percent sure it is not Crazy Horse's," said Gale DeBues Petter, curator of museum collections. Officials said part of the shirt was sewn by machine.

"Frankly, I don't believe the Sioux in Wyoming in the Powder River were hauling a sewing machine around," said society director James Hanson.

But even if the shirt did not belong to Crazy Horse "it is a fantastic artifact," said Hanson.

The shirt is a scalp shirt, decorated with locks of hair. "Scalp shirts were made for what the Sioux called the brave men, the ultimate protectors of the tribe," said Hanson. "Usually there would be only five or six with a band of Sioux."

The shirt was acquired in 1901 from Charley Bristol, an Omahan who ran wild west shows. Bristol claimed the shirt belonged to

Crazy Horse, who was murdered at Fort Robinson in 1877.

The shirt was taken off display when the exhibit was dismantled at the State Museum.

Supreme Court reaffirms Indian jurisdiction

A lawsuit that went from Crow Tribal to the U.S. Supreme Court is back where it all began four years ago.

The landmark case, which helped define the jurisdiction of tribal courts over non-Indians, will be heard in the Crow court as soon as a trial date can be set.

The three-member Crow court of appeals has ruled that Crow Tribal Court has jurisdiction in what started out as a personal-injury case against the Lodge Grass school district. The judges also set aside a previous \$153,000 tribal default judgement against the school district.

It won't be heard by a sitting Crow judge, the Crow appeals court ruled. The court agreed with a motion by the school district that the local judges should be disqualified to avoid any appearance of conflict of interest.

Yakima fishermen jailed by Fed's

A tribal judge's decision that dismissed illegal fishing charges against six Indian fishermen and allowed the fishermen to be taken to federal prison was reversed Oct. 1 by a three-member appeals court of the Yakima Indian nation.

The tribal judge's controversial decision terminated the tribe's jurisdiction over the three fishermen. One of the fishermen, David Sohapp, Sr., 61, is a respected Yakima tribal elder. The men were convicted for selling salmon during a federal sting operation.

The court said that Tribal Judge David Ward rendered his decision without considering Yakima customs and traditions and written tribal law. Ward dismissed the charges on the grounds that a two-year statute of limitations had expired. As a result, David Sohapp Sr., David Sohapp Jr., and Matthew McConville were taken to the county jail and held on a detainer by U.S. Marshall John Davison. The men were to begin serving prison sentences at a medium security prison in Sandstone, Minnesota. The charges stemmed from 1983 federal convictions in the "Salmonscam" case.

Ward's decision was appealed by special prosecutor for the Yakima Nation, Jack Flander, and by defense attorney Thomas Keefe Jr., who represents five of the six men.

Appeals Judge Julian Pinkham said the tribes traditions and customs "from time immemorial" contained no statute of limitations for any cases.

The appeals court ruling sets

the stage for the tribe to seek the return of the three defendants from federal custody.

Flander said the earliest the trials might be scheduled is in about 45 days, provided Ward does not grant dismissal motions.

"It's probably going to take months, if ever, to get the guys back for trial," said Flander.

Louisiana rules tribe owns artifacts

The Court of Appeals for the State of Louisiana has decided that the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe is the rightful owner of artifacts that were buried with their ancestors.

Charrier v. Bell, No. 85-0867 (Ct.App.La. 1986)

During the years 1731-1764, the ancestors of the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe had a village near the Mississippi River in what is now the State of Louisiana. After 1764, the Tunicas left that village and eventually settled in their present location in central Louisiana.

Although the existence of the historical village was known, its exact location had been lost in the years since 1764. In 1967, a treasure hunter, Leonard Charrier, found the village site. Because it was known that the Tunicas buried artifacts with their dead, Charrier immediately began searching for burials. He found them and over the next three years excavated and removed more than two tons of materials. The artifacts included beads, stoneware, iron kettles, knives, muskets, Indian pottery, European ceramics, crucifixes, rings and bracelets.

Litigation arose over the ownership of the artifacts in 1974. The Tunica-Biloxi Tribe intervened to assert its claim. Following a trial in 1983, a state district court ruled that the tribe owned the artifacts and did not have to compensate Charrier for discovery and excavation of the artifacts. On October 15, 1986, the appellate court affirmed that decision.

In doing so, the Louisiana courts have established the proposition that Indian burial goods "rightfully belong to the descendants . . . for such disposition as the descendants may deem proper". In addition, those courts have recognized that Indians do not view the excavation of their graves as scientifically or archaeologically justified but simply as "the systematic despoilation of their ancestral burial grounds".

The Tribe was represented by Donald Juneau, private counsel, and Richard Dauphinais of the Native American Rights Fund.

Trust land exempt from rent controls

A California mobile home park on leased federal Indian land is exempt from local rent controls, according to a ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Royal Palms Mobile Home Park had raised space rental beyond the limits set by Cathedral City, and

a number of the 800 (mostly elderly) residents filed suit in the Riverside Superior Court's Indio branch.

The mobile home park owners claimed the local ordinance, which limited rent increases to three-quarters of the Consumer Price Index cost of living increase for the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim area, did not apply to them because the land beneath the homes was leased from the Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians.

The tenants argued that cities should be allowed to regulate the contractual relationship between a non-Indian landlord and non-Indian tenants.

The Superior Court agreed in January 1984 but in October 1985 the Court of Appeals reversed the ruling, saying the land was exempt from the ordinance.

The park owners said federal regulations prohibit California political subdivisions from "limiting, zoning or otherwise governing, regulating or controlling the use of development of any real or personal property" that belongs to Indian tribes.

Lummi burn boats to protest taxation

Lummi Indians in the state of Washington have burned two fishing boats in a symbolic protest against government attempts to tax their income from fishing.

About 200 tribal members attended the boat burnings which occurred after they were told by Washington, D.C. aides that they were fighting a losing battle with the IRS.

"We're ready to face whatever action the United States will take after this day," said Tribal Councilman Sam Cagey. "We're going to express to the world that we've reached the limit of endurance, suffering and misery."

Tribal leaders maintain their treaties prohibit the government from taxing Indian income derived from natural resources under their jurisdiction, including fish, or reservation-based enterprises operated by the tribe.

In some cases, the IRS is trying to collect taxes on treaty fishing income going back five years. The IRS also is demanding that the Indians pay penalties and compounded interest on taxes owed.

According to Cagey, the government wants \$26,000 from him in taxes and he has no intention of paying it.

The Justice Department has agreed with the Internal Revenue Service position, although the Department of Interior has opposed it.



Gateway to Empire

August 10, 1795

25,000 square miles
at a penny per six acres

Peace with the British in a treaty negotiated by John Jay in Paris and, more immediately important to the Northwest frontier, peace with the Indian tribes in a treaty made at Fort Greenville — the strongest and most binding treaty the United States government had ever made with the tribes!

A collective sigh of relief seemed to wheeze from Indians and whites alike as now very clear boundaries had been drawn and no one was in doubt as to their location and no one could infringe on the rights of another. Or could they? Amity existed as it never had before between Indians and whites and pipes had been smoked and peace belts exchanged hands and all wars were over forever. Or were they?

It hadn't been all together easy getting to this point and only the determined, patient efforts of General Anthony Wayne and his brilliant aide-de-camp, Lieutenant William Henry Harrison, had made it possible. That, plus the invaluable aid provided by Captain William Wells (who had been raised by Miami Indians) as Indian liason. It had taken them 10 days short of a year, following the battle of Fallen Timbers, to reach this point, but now it had been accomplished and almost everyone marveled at the accomplishment.

Immediately following the Battle of Fallen Timbers and dispersal of the Indians, Wayne had sent out detachments to destroy all the Indian villages, along with all their crops. At the same time he oversaw the destruction of the homes and posts of British traders, such as Alexander McKee, within sight of Fort Miami. To Major William Campbell, commander of Fort Miami, Wayne sent a terse note demanding to know why the British were here, why they had intruded, why they had built Fort Miami on United States territory and ordering that they leave. Campbell responded with carefully chosen words, knowing his situation was ticklish to say the least and wishing, at all costs, to avoid outright conflict with the Americans.

"I am here with my garrison at Fort Miami," Campbell replied, "solely at the orders of my government. It is not my wish to occupy territory belonging to the United States, but I am only where I have been ordered to be. As soon as I am ordered to do so by my superiors, I will immediately abandon this post. I request with the utmost urgency that you, General Wayne, will not proceed to extremities until our respective governments are consulted."

Wayne considered this and agreed, then put his army into motion, moving back up the Maumee River. At Fort Defiance he stopped and had the new post strengthened even more, then continued up the Maumee to Miamitown, where the Maumee was formed by the St. Joseph and St. Mary's Rivers. On the move upstream, all the way from Fort Miami, detachments ranged 10 miles out on either side of the river, destroying all Indian villages and crops. At the Miamitown site, where so many years before French traders had operated and the place had been known then as the French Store, and where more recently John Kinzie's post had been destroyed and General Harmar's army defeated, Wayne now ordered erection of the strongest American fort beyond Fort Washington.

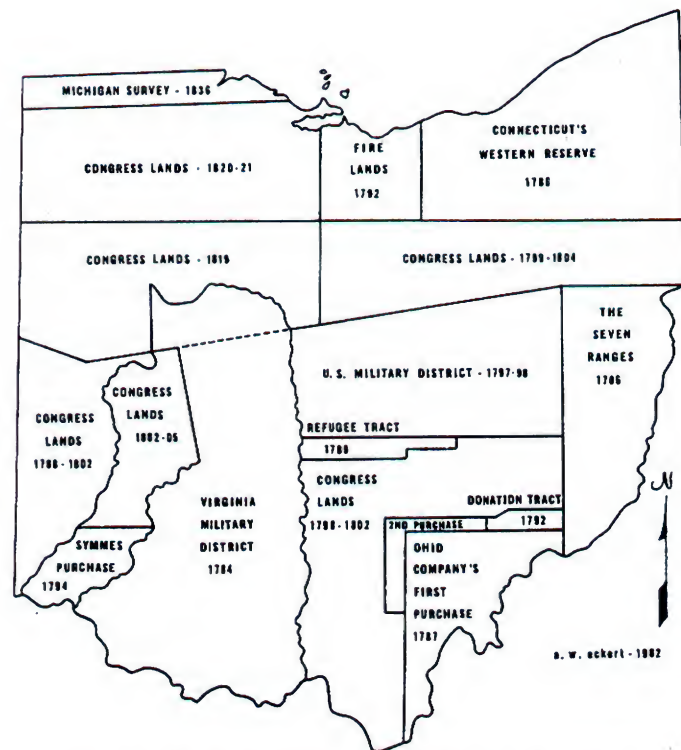
He named it Fort Wayne. It was provided with a large garrison and named as its unofficial Indian agent, interpreter and justice of the peace was William Wells, who was still recuperating from a bullet wound in his left wrist. In a short while Wells established his own farm close to the fort and was joined there by his wife, Wanagapeth and their four children. Somewhat later came, for General Wayne, the more delicate matter of sending emissaries to each of the tribes with proposals for peace, pointing out tellingly to all that, as had been proven by what occurred at Fort Miami "...the British have neither the power nor the inclination to protect you."

Again, Wayne chose William Wells as his principal emissary in the matter of inviting the chiefs and their delegations to meet with him in preliminary talks at Fort Greenville, to which he was now repairing to take up winter quarters. Wells was aided by select members of his spy company and they set out on their mission, at the same time with instructions to arrest any army deserters encountered. Their flags of truce were honored wherever they went.

Wayne himself arrived at Fort Greenville on November 2, 1794, three months and six days after initially leaving it on his move against the enemy. The Indians came. Throughout the winter delegation after delegation of chiefs arrived and agreed to preliminary peace terms and promised to attend the great peace council that was to convene at Fort Greenville the following June.

Some of the chiefs still wanted to continue the war and British agitation that they do so was strong, but an incident occurred that struck deeply to the superstitious beliefs of many of the Indians. For years their greatest friend among the British, their liason with the Crown and the man who helped them most had been Colonel Alexander McKee. One day, several months after the Battle of Fallen Timbers, McKee was in his cabin dressing. As he stooped over to put on his trousers, his pet deer abruptly charged and struck him in the bare behind with its antlers. It might have been merely a funny, if painful, occurrence, except that one of the tines of the antlers punctured McKee's femoral artery and he quickly bled to death. The Indians considered this to be a very strong omen in favor of the Americans and against the British. Abruptly they became much more inclined to negotiate.

PARTITIONING OF OHIO



Only a very few of the Indians steadfastly refused to have anything to do with the negotiations. Among these was Tecumseh, who left the Shawnee Tribe with a small band of his own followers and established a village on Deer Creek in the Ohio country. Though he could not forget the closed gates of British Fort Miami when the Indians needed help so badly, at the same time he was convinced that in such a treaty as Wayne proposed, the Indians would be forced to cede even more land, in the continuing pattern of treaties with the Americans. Not all was peaceful. Scattered outbreaks of violence, usually followed by retaliation, occurred throughout the Northwest Territory, especially in the area of the southern Illinois country. The Kickapoos attacked groups of settlers here and there, wiping out the family of Samuel Chew, destroying another settler and his wife and their 13 Negro slaves, and attacking individuals wherever they encountered them. A band of Kickapoos believed to be responsible for the attacks — though they weren't — were captured by Americans near Kaskaskia and taken away toward Cahokia for trial and incarceration there, but the procession was waylaid by an angry mob of whites near Belleville and the captive Indians were killed. This caused Governor St. Clair to issue a proclamation against any white person entering Indian Territory to insult, injure or kill any Indian; a ruling which did very little to increase St. Clair's popularity.

Still the chiefs came to see Wayne at Fort Greenville for preliminary talks and agreed to convene there in force in June. With most of the tribes such agreement was not difficult, but with the Potawatomes it was. **This was a tribe without any form of central government. Each of its branches — in fact, even many individual villages — acted autonomously, and so the chiefs of each branch, or even individual village chiefs had to be negotiated with specifically, which was not easy.**

At this time the Potawatomi were by far the most widespread and populous tribe in the area comprised of the Illinois, Indiana and Ohio territories, and the southern portions of Michigan and Wisconsin. Chippewas were more populous in the north, but much of their population extended into the Canadian territory. The Potawatomi at the time of the Greenville Treaty were situated most abundantly in the following areas: in northwestern Ohio on the Auglaize, Maumee, St. Mary's and St. Joseph Rivers and their tributaries; in southern Michigan along the St. Joseph of the Lake, the Huron, Raisin and Rouge Rivers and their tributaries; in Indiana along the Lake Michigan shoreline and on the rivers St. Joseph, Elkhart, Little Elkhart, Mississinewa, Tippecanoe, upper Wabash and their tributaries; in Illinois along the Lake Michigan shoreline and on the rivers Chicago, Calumet, Des Plaines, Iroquois, Kankakee, Salt, Fox, Rock and their tributaries; and in Wisconsin on the Lake Michigan shoreline to north of Milwaukee and along the Milwaukee River for some distance upstream and along the shores of Lake Geneva. Each such group or sometimes individual villages had to be negotiated with on an individual basis, due to the lack of tribal political structure binding upon the tribe as a whole.

Potawatomi Scrapbook

But at last, on June 15, 1795, the council fire had been lighted at Fort Greenville and negotiations begun. General Wayne had sole power to negotiate for the United States, but he received very explicit instructions from President Washington and the new Secretary of War, Timothy Pickens, in regard to what he was to get from the Indians - the foremost consideration being very large cessions of land.

Anthony Wayne kept iron control over the proceedings at all times, allowing plenty of opportunity for discussion concerning the proposals, distributing food and supplies amply to the Indians, but withholding liquor and keeping a sharp guard alerted to nip in the bud any semblance of disturbance. A case in point was the Detroit half-breed trader John Askin who showed up in a bellicose mood and immediately set about visiting the chiefs on his own, exciting and agitating them, breeding discontent and fomenting trouble. Harkening to the concern of William Wells over this development, Wayne took care of the problem neatly, with the help of William Henry Harrison. Askin was quietly arrested, spirited away and kept in close confinement until the treaty negotiations were concluded.

The first of the Indians to arrive reached Greenville in early June and others straggled in at intervals, with the last of the delegations - the Shawnees - arriving on July 31, six weeks after negotiations had begun. Eleven hundred thirty Indians were on hand, representing 12 tribes, and step by tedious step the provisions of the Greenville Treaty were hammered out.

Anthony Wayne proved to be nonpareil as a United States treaty commissioner acting always with gentle, courteous firmness with the Indians, keeping in mind at all times the official United States policy at this treaty to reduce tensions. He was meticulous in following instructions relayed from the President and the War Department which told him that, unlike earlier commissioners, he was not to assert the lands east of the Mississippi were fully and absolutely the property of the United States in consequence of the 1783 Treaty of Paris with the British. Instead, he admitted to the chiefs that the tribes were to have free and exclusive use of all lands not specifically ceded by them to the United States. At the same time he told them that the tribes must acknowledge, in their signing of the treaty, that they were under the sole protection of the United States and that the United States alone had exclusive right to preemption of such land in subsequent treaties. He assured them as well that the treaty said that if any white man should unjustly kill an Indian, that man should be apprehended by the whites and turned over to the Indians for punishment, and vice versa. The chiefs all considered this a fine idea. (However, in its written form, the Greenville Treaty called for the Indians to turn over to white authorities any Indian guilty of killing a white person unjustly, but there is no mention whatever of whites turning over to the Indians any white person guilty of unjustly killing an Indian.)

Wampum belts passed back and forth between the participants as an important part of the transactions occurring. Although such belts were valuable, they were not a form of currency, as many Easterners thought.

Rather, they were a form of record keeping developed among the tribes through the centuries and used to impress indelibly the desired points embodied in the message of the speaker delivering them. Most often made from tubular shell beads strung into strings a foot and a half in length, the individual strands of the belt were skillfully woven together to form intricate variations of color and design, each significant in its own right and each imparting a special message. Even seasoned frontiersmen and traders who had been among the Indians for many years found it uncanny how an Indian could glance at such a belt and then recite verbatim the terms of a treaty or words of an agreement, as if he were reading from a printed page. Sometimes the strands woven together would form a belt as long as ten or twelve feet, but most often they were only four or five inches wide and about three to four feet long. And though the belts were originally constructed from freshwater or ocean shell pieces drilled through in a laborious process with a slender flint drill rolled between the palms, a revolution in wampum belt construction had occurred when traders began stocking variously colored glass beads. Easterners were fond of snickering over the passion of the Indians for beads, thinking them to be enthralled over the beads as trinkets. Such was rarely the case, since they were rarely used for ornamentation. Theirs was as important a function in Indian record keeping as were paper and pen to the whites and so beads became enormously profitable trade items carried by the traders.

The process of making this Greenville Treaty was slow and often tedious in the extreme, but no one rushed it. Every chief who wished to speak was given the opportunity to do so at whatever length he chose. So the days moved into weeks. For fifty-five days the speeches went on, from both sides. The Treaty of Greenville was officially signed on August 3rd, followed by some supplementary councils held from then on until today when at last, they too were over; when the signing of everything was completed and the council officially ended.

To each of the principal chiefs who participated, such as Black Partridge of the Chicago Potawatomi, General Wayne personally presented a large brass medallion on one side of which was a profile of George Washington and on the other side were full figures of Indian and American shaking hands. The medallions were each strung on a loop of brass chain for wear-

ing around the neck, if the owner so chose.

One of the requests made of Wayne, which he granted gladly, came from Michikiniqua (Little Turtle). Michikiniqua asked that his former adopted son, Apekonit - also known as Epiconyare and now Captain William Wells - be appointed at Fort Wayne to the office of Indian agent to the Miamis and protector of their rights and the rights of other tribes, for he knew their ways and they trusted him. However, not everyone on either side approved of the appointment. William Henry Harrison did not fully trust Wells, believing his conflict of interests - since he was still married to the daughter of Michikiniqua - was not in the best interest of the United States. Chaubensee, Blue Jacket and Tecumseh detested him as a turncoat.

The cession of Indian lands to the United States was the crux of the entire treaty. In trade for land, the Indian tribes purchased peace and annuities - a peace they felt assured would be lasting; they also purchased the right to their own territory within the new boundaries - a right they felt assured would never be infringed upon.

Wayne had begun by stating that the new treaty being made here at Greenville was to be based in large measure, with some revisions to be explained, on the boundary lines established by the Treaty of Fort McIntosh on January 21, 1785. The biggest single land cession involved the Ohio Territory. Although the Indians would retain the privilege of hunting and fishing throughout the entire Ohio area, there was a definite dividing line between Indian and white territories established in this treaty and he read it carefully to them, explaining it in detail, so they would fully understand its significance:

The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian Tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River and run thence up the same to the Portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingham, thence down that branch to the crossing place above Fort Laurens, thence westerly to a fork of the branch of the Great Miami River running into the Ohio, at or near which stood Loramie's Store, and where commenced the Portage between the Miami of the Ohio and St. Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami (Maumee) which runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southerly in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucke or Cuttawa River.

With those words, the Americans gained cession to more than half of the Ohio Territory without restriction. In addition, Wayne told them, the United States would require the cession of sixteen tracts of land within the Indian Territory for government reservations. It was here that Wayne did a little improvising, for he had been authorized to negotiate for only ten such tracts. The Indians never questioned the additional six. Each of the tracts



(continued next page)

Greenville

(continued)

was considered important in the extreme to the United States, not only for opening the Indian trade to Americans, but for the establishment of forts within the Indian territories to keep the red men in check and to regulate the trade in such a manner as to eventually force out British trade altogether - reasons which the Indians understood not at all.

With that maneuver, Chicago and the Chicago Portage became officially recognized by the United States for the first time. One of the tracts, 12 miles square, was located at the mouth of the Illinois River just above St. Louis. Another, six miles square, was located at the mouth of the Chicago River and was considered one of the most strategic localities of all the cessions. To make sure there were no errors as to location and purpose, Wayne was careful to read and explain the passages covering this particular tract. It was, according to the treaty:

...one piece of land six miles square at the mouth of Chicago River, emptying into the southwest end of Lake Michigan, where a fort formerly stood...and stipulated that the Indians should allow a free passage to the people of the United States, from the mouth of the Chicago to the commencement of the Portage between that river and the Illinois, and down the Illinois to the Mississippi.

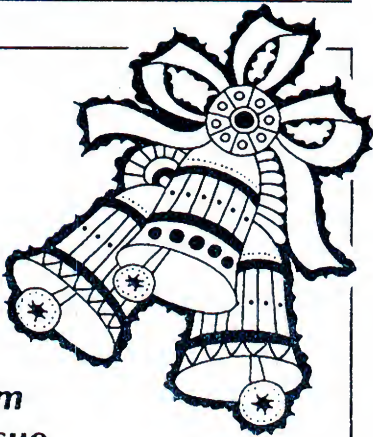
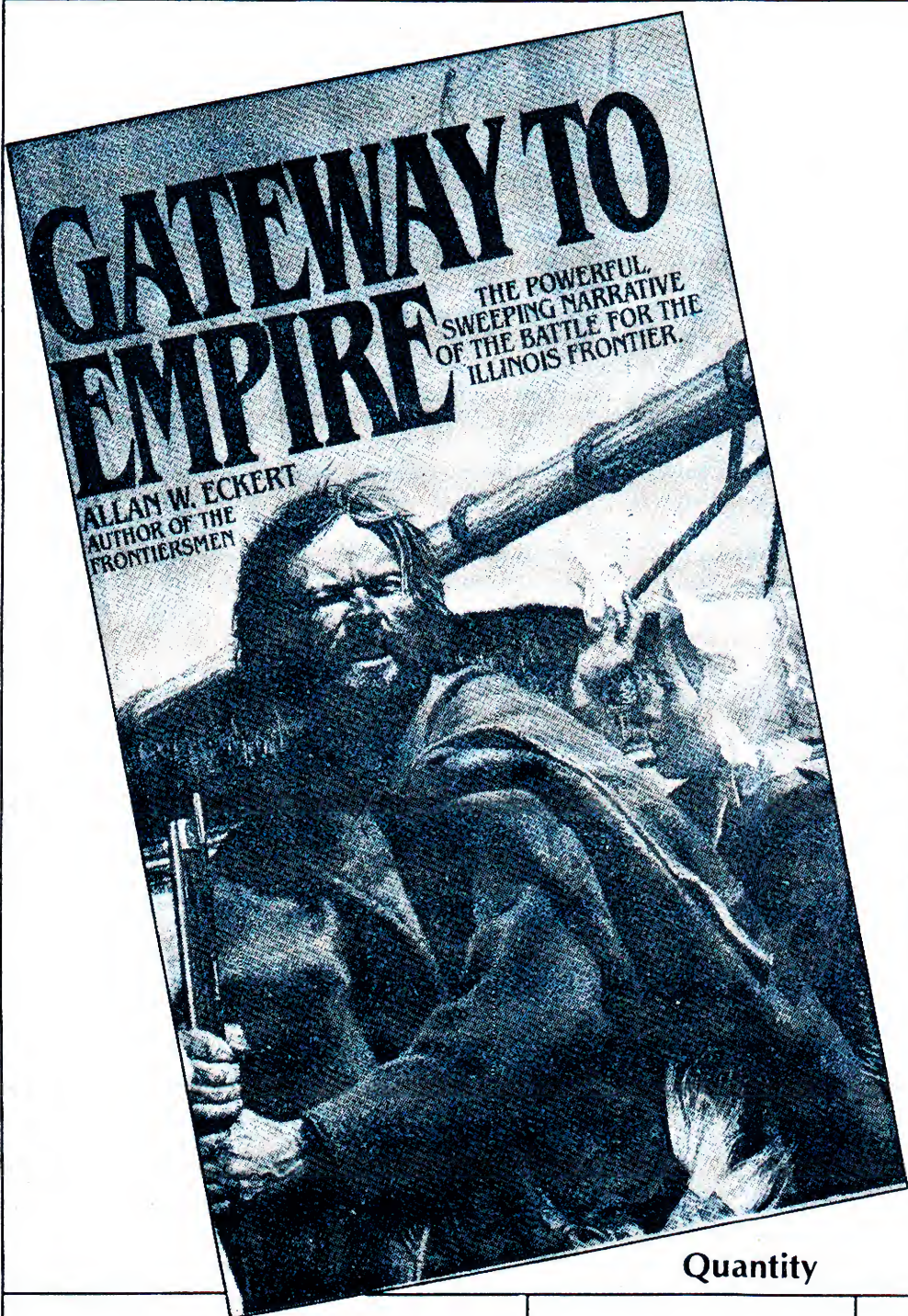
By the terms of the treaty completed today, the Indians ceded to the

United States an area of territory comprising some 25-thousand square miles, exclusive of the sixteen isolated tracts within the Indians' territory. For these cessions of such unbelievable economic value, both strategically and territorially, the United States agreed to pay, in goods, the value of \$1,666 for each of the 12 tribes here represented, plus an additional annuity of \$825 worth of goods to each of the tribes. It was one of the best land deals yet consummated for the young United States - and one of the worst the Indians had ever suffered. When averaged out, it meant that **the United States was paying one cent for every six acres!**

Some of the chiefs objected, but not enough of them. The Indians were tired of war, tired of disputed boundaries, tired of being caught in the pincer of two opposing white powers. The majority prevailed. Perhaps, they said hopefully, now they could hunt and fish in peace. Perhaps now they could have peaceful trade. Perhaps now they could raise their crops and their families in peace. Perhaps.

Then again, perhaps not.

Excerpted from 'Gateway To Empire,' by Allan Eckert, Little, Brown & Company, 1983.



If you enjoyed the excerpt from 'Gateway To Empire' in this issue, you'll love the book - now available at the Potawatomi Trading Post. 'Gateway' is the story of the settling of Chicago - and includes the origins of many Potawatomi families. Also available through the Trading Post is Eckert's book 'The Frontiersmen,' documenting the Indians' last stand east of the Mississippi. The Trading Post also carries 'Potawatomis: Keepers of the Fire,' by Dr. David Edmunds and 'Grandfather, Tell Me A Story,' a Citizen Band oral history project. We are also offering a Christmas special - gold tone key chains and pendants embossed with the Tribal Seal, as well as a marble based paperweight, also with the Seal.

Mail orders to Potawatomi Museum, Rt. 5 Box 151, Shawnee, OK 74801

All prices include postage

	Quantity	Price	Total
Gateway to Empire		\$5.95	
The Frontiersmen		\$5.95	
Keepers of the Fire		\$18.50	
Grandfather...'		\$6.00	
Key Chain		\$4.00	
Pendant		\$7.50	
Paperweight		\$5.00	

Your Choice \$89

Genuine Aquamarine with 2 full-cut diamonds
Genuine Ruby with 2 full-cut diamonds
Genuine Sapphire with 2 full-cut diamonds

Special Carat Weight Selection

1.40ct 1-w. diamonds 14kt
Sale \$325. Sugg. \$350.
1.00ct 1-w. diamonds 14kt
Sale \$329. Sugg. \$349.
1.00ct 1-w. diamonds 14kt
Sale \$305. Sugg. \$329.

Special Christmas Values From \$79

Genuine colored pearl
Sale \$79. Sugg. \$99.
1.00ct 1-w. diamonds 14kt
Sale \$239. Sugg. \$259.
Genuine oval with diamonds 14kt
Sale \$199. Sugg. \$219.
Genuine colored pearl with diamonds
Sale \$99. Sugg. \$119.
Genuine oval with 2 full-cut diamonds 14kt
Sale \$175. Sugg. \$199.

Amethyst and Diamonds For Warmth and Good Cheer

The Diamond Distinction

8 full-cut diamonds
Sale \$285. Sugg. \$309.
8 full-cut diamonds
Sale \$319. Sugg. \$349.

The Colors of Christmas... Emeralds, Rubies & Diamonds

Genuine emeralds and diamonds
Sale \$685. Sugg. \$739.
Genuine rubies and diamonds
Sale \$429. Sugg. \$479.

Affordable Diamond Rings Your Choice \$219.00

Precious Gems and Diamonds

Genuine marquise Sapphire with 14 diamonds 14kt
Sale \$395. Sugg. \$429.
Genuine sapphires and diamonds
Sale \$629. Sugg. \$699.

1Ct. Clusters for the Holidays Valued up to \$1,600.00

15 full-cut diamonds 14kt
Sale \$939.
7 diamonds 14kt
Sale \$1039.
Cocktail ring with 14 full-cut diamonds 14kt
Sale \$1039.

Wedding Jacket for a Perfect Pairing

2.00ct 1-w. diamonds 14kt
Sale \$599. Sugg. \$649.

The Sparkle of 1/2Ct. Diamond Clusters

1/2ct 1-w. diamonds 14kt
Sale \$529. Sugg. \$579.
15 full-cut diamonds 14kt
Sale \$559. Sugg. \$609.
14 full-cut diamonds 14kt
Sale \$559. Sugg. \$609.

For the Gentlemen...

Genuine oval with 15 full-cut diamonds 14kt
Sale \$129. Sugg. \$149.
Genuine oval with 15 full-cut diamonds 14kt
Sale \$189. Sugg. \$209.
7 diamonds cluster
Sale \$105. Sugg. \$119.
2 diamonds 14kt
Sale \$59. Sugg. \$79.

Special 50% OFF

Genuine Black Onyx and Diamond Ring
Sale \$105. Sugg. \$119.

Your Choice \$79.00

Choose From our Affordable Ring Collection

Genuine Ruby Ring
Sale \$59. Sugg. \$79.

Make Your Holidays Sparkle & Shine with Special Holiday Savings

The Gift of Love

Castle Set
Sale \$125. Sugg. \$149.
Gems
Sale \$75.

Save on Diamond Solitaire Earrings & Pendants

1.00ct 1-w. diamonds 14kt
Sale \$55. Sugg. \$75.
1.00ct 1-w. diamonds 14kt
Sale \$99. Sugg. \$119.
1.50ct 1-w. diamonds 14kt
Sale \$145. Sugg. \$169.
1.50ct 1-w. diamonds 14kt
Sale \$185. Sugg. \$209.
1.50ct 1-w. diamonds 14kt
Sale \$235. Sugg. \$259.
1.50ct 1-w. diamonds 14kt
Sale \$305. Sugg. \$329.

A New Way to Enhance Your Diamonds

Earring Jackets 14kt
2.00ct 1-w. diamond
Sale \$465. Sugg. \$515.
18 full-cut diamonds
Sale \$179. Sugg. \$209.
6 full-cut diamonds
Sale \$155. Sugg. \$179.

Pendant Jackets 14kt

3 channel set diamonds
Sale \$115. Sugg. \$135.
1.00ct 1-w. diamonds
Sale \$315. Sugg. \$345.

Shimmering Diamond Cocktail Ring

10ct 1-w. diamonds with channel setting 14kt
Sale \$1299. Sugg. \$1389.

In the Christmas Spirit... Your Choice \$219.

5 full-cut diamonds 14kt
Sale \$219. Sugg. \$249.
4 genuine oval-shaped sapphires with diamonds 14kt
Sale \$219. Sugg. \$249.

The Sparkle of the Christmas Season

1.00ct 1-w. diamonds 14kt
Sale \$559. Sugg. \$599.
15 diamonds heart pendant
Sale \$179. Sugg. \$199.
1.00ct 1-w. diamonds 14kt
Sale \$299. Sugg. \$329.

Genuine Lapis and Diamond Pendant 14kt

Sale \$109. Sugg. \$129.

Earrings Sale \$135. Sugg. \$149.

Earrings Sale \$155. Sugg. \$179.

Garnet & Amethyst Coordinates... Perfect for the Holidays

Sale \$119. Sugg. \$139.

L & L Jewelry & Music

132 N. Main
Seminole, Oklahoma
(405) 382-3571

Potawatomi owned & operated!
Additional 10% off with this page

Winter prints available now!

Through the generosity of Mrs. Cable Ball, the Tribal Trading Post now has available for sale eight different prints from the George Winter Collection. Winter, a young English artist residing in Logansport, Indiana at the time of the 1837 removals, is the only known artist to have sketched individuals of the Potawatomi Nation. The pen and pencil museum reproductions are printed on heavy stock measuring 8½ x 10½, suitable for framing. Order prints by number for \$10 apiece, or order the set of eight for \$75.

- No. 1 - Mas-saw's Card Party: illustrating a common occurrence at Kee-Waw-Nay Village in 1837 - card games at Mas-saw's two-story home.
- No. 2 - Yuh-Youh-Tche-Chick: a projectile game played with rocks.
- No. 3 - Potawatomi playing moccasin: a version of the shell game, frequently gambled on.
- No. 4 - Game of Wink: Potawatomi stare-down, also frequently gambled on.
- No. 5 - Cards at Kee-Waw-Nay: poker and euchre were favorites played with leather cards.
- No. 6 - Kee-Waw-Nay Village: illustrates the white influence through juxtaposing wigwam and log cabin.
- No. 7 - Indian Group: illustrating the Native attire of the time.
- No. 8 - Indian Encampment: includes traditional spangling of horses.



No. 2



No. 3



No. 5

Quantity	Number	Price	Set	Total
		\$10 apiece	\$75	

Mail orders to Potawatomi Museum, Rt. 5 Box 151, Shawnee, OK 74801



No. 7

For the record

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI TRIBE BUSINESS COMMITTEE MEETING

October 14, 1986

Present: John Barrett, Doyle Owens, Kenneth Peltier, Bob Davis, Francis Levier, Pat Sulcer, Tribal Rolls Secretary Ava DeLeon, Operations Director Bob Dunning.

V. Chair Doyle Owens called the meeting or order at 7:02 p.m.

The corrected minutes of September 8, 1986 were read. Francis Levier moved to approve; Bob Davis seconded. Passed 5-0.

The minutes of September 14, 1986 were read. Francis Levier moved to approve as submitted; Bob Davis seconded. Passed 5-0.

The consensus of the Committee was to change the order of the agenda in order to discuss employee issues and hear the report from Tribal Rolls first, while waiting for the chairman to arrive.

After discussion on employee holiday leave time, Bob Davis moved to give all employees the Friday after Thanksgiving off and to let employees choose between the Friday after Christmas and the Friday after New Year's as their second paid holiday. Kenneth Peltier seconded; passed 3-0, with Francis Levier abstaining.

After a report from Tribal Rolls Director Ava DeLeon, Francis Levier moved to approve Pot. Resolution No. 87-18 accepting 11 applicants for tribal enrollment. Bob Davis seconded the motion; passed 4-0.

Bob Dunning next gave a report on the "very serious" deteriorating condition of the SW corner of the museum addition. Poor engineering of the original building has resulted in the footings sinking and the entire building is beginning to pivot. A joint between the museum and the underlying health offices has opened up and water is flooding the lower offices. The air conditioning pad east of the building has pulled away 14 inches. Bob Dunning's proposal is to dig around the building, perma-jack the piers back up (at \$600 apiece), French drain and seal the broken water pipe area and then repave the sidewalks. After considerable discussion Doyle Owens moved to go ahead with the museum project; Francis Levier seconded. Passed 4-0.

Francis Levier moved to approve Pot. Resolution No. 87-19 approving a settlement with John Schoemann. Kenneth Peltier seconded; passed 4-0.

Discussion was held on the Tribal Store expansion and whether or not the project should include paving to the North side of the pow wow grounds. Consensus was to table the matter for further discussion.

Francis Levier moved to approve Pot. Resolution No. 87-20 requesting a BIA guaranteed loan to be used for expansion of the Tribal Store. Bob Davis seconded the motion; passed 4-0.

Francis Levier moved to approve Pot. Resolution No. 87-21 requesting a \$25,000 economic development grant. Kenneth Peltier seconded; passed 4-0.

John Barrett arrived and took over the Chair.

Discussion was held on the software sold to the tribe by the Chickasaws. The software is not acceptable to USDA and Francis Levier will be contacting the Chickasaws for restitution of Potawatomi funds.

After a review of previous votes, Chairman Barrett added his "yes" vote to the record on all matters passed by the Committee.

Chairman Barrett announced he will be addressing the Shawnee City Commission meeting at the request of the Mayor to present a proposal for an intergovernmental development project between the city and the tribe.

Discussion was held on the proposed Indirect Cost Budget. Consensus was to separate the bookkeeping functions of the enterprises from the tribal programs. Motion made by Francis Levier, seconded by Doyle Owens; passed 5-0.

Discussion was held on having the tribal attorney draft alcohol and tobacco ordinances in order to qualify for letters of credit to be utilized in cigarette purchasing.

Discussion was held on quarters for the tribal court. The first office in the interior of the administration building will serve as the court clerk and judges' chambers. A witness box needs to be constructed.

Francis Levier will be setting up a meeting between the Business Committee, tribal attorney and consultant Browning Pipestem to discuss the ramifications of the proposed tribal charter.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p.m.

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI BUSINESS COMMITTEE

October 21, 1986

Present: John Barrett, Francis Levier, Kenneth Peltier, Pat Sulcer, Michael Minnis

Chairman Barrett called the meeting to order at 7:05 p.m.

Francis Levier moved to waive the reading of the previous minutes. Kenneth Peltier seconded; passed 3-0.

Committee went into Executive Session with the tribal attorney to discuss pending litigation.

Francis Levier moved to approve Pot. Resolution No. 87-22 repealing Resolution No. 87-16 that entered into a bingo contract with Brent Barnes, contingent on Barnes settling the bingo dispute with Enterprise Management Consultants, Inc. Kenneth Peltier seconded; passed 3-0.

Francis Levier moved to approve Pot. Resolution No. 87-23, authorizing

the tribal attorney to file a special writ of appeal to the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals to rescind to modify Judge Luther Bohanon's order directing EM-CI to deposit tribal funds with the court. Kenneth Peltier seconded; passed 3-0.

Kenneth Peltier moved to adopt Pot. Resolution No. 87-25, rescinding Pot. Resolution No. 83-50 wherein a previous administration wrongly removed several people from the Tribal Roll. Francis Levier seconded; passed 3-0.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30.

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI TRIBE Business Committee Meeting

Nov. 10, 1986

Present: John Barrett, Doyle Owens, Kenneth Peltier, Francis Levier, Pat Sulcer, Ed Wilson, Ava DeLeon.

Chairman Barrett called the meeting to order at 7:15 p.m.

Francis Levier moved to change the order of the agenda to hear unexpected guests from the Men's Golf Association. Doyle Owens seconded; passed 4-0, Bob Davis absent.

After informal conversation, the Golf Association representatives decided to frame their comments in a memo to be sent to Dr. Levier.

Minutes were read from the October 27, 1986 Business Committee meeting. Doyle Owens moved to approve as read; Francis Levier seconded. Passed 4-0.

Discussion was made on the historical contributions to the tribe by Mrs. Cable Ball and the decision by acclamation was to recognize and honor her as an outstanding benefactor of the Citizen Band Tribe.

Tribal Rolls Director Eva DeLeon submitted six applicants for tribal enrollment. After considerable discussion and review of the Tribal Constitution, Francis Levier moved to approve Potawatomi Resolution No. 87-28, approving five of the applicants for enrollment. Doyle Owens seconded; passed 4-0. The sixth applicant was a deceased woman, submitted by her children for enrollment so they too could eventually be enrolled. Article III of the Constitution prohibits such action.

Chairman Barrett noted for the record the Tinker Men's Golf Association would hold their annual election at the Fire Lodge in conjunction with their tournament at Fire Lake.

Discussion was held on an applicant for enrollment currently enrolled with the Chippewa Tribe. Both the applicant and her children qualify for enrollment and she will be contacted by our Tribal Rolls Dept.

Francis Levier moved to approve Potawatomi Resolution No. 87-29 requesting a basic Library Services Grant for \$3,705. Kenneth Peltier seconded; passed 4-0.

Discussion was held on guidelines for the Consolidated Development Block Grant Program. New guidelines do not allow for appeal of administrative decisions and are tying eligibility requirements to non-payment level of renters in tribal housing programs. Francis Levier moved to send a letter of appeal to our congressional delegation; John Barrett seconded. Passed 4-0.

Discussion was held on a letter received from St. Gregory's College allowing the tribe two years to move buildings from the old Sacred Heart monastery. Father Joseph Murphy had lobbied on behalf of the tribe to relocate and refurbish the historical buildings because of the vandalism that has occurred at the Sacred Heart site. Francis Levier moved to approve Potawatomi Resolution No. 87-30 authorizing the tribe to move and restore the old buildings to be located at the pow wow grounds. The tribe will also seek assistance from the Bourbonnais family and the County Historical Society in approaching the Quakers on whose land the old Bourbonnais cabin now stands. Budget for the historical project will be put to referendum. Doyle Owens seconded; passed 4-0.

Discussion was held on the Tribal Court's need for a complete set of United States Codes Annotated. The HowNiKan will run an ad seeking a donation of the USCA texts and explaining the donation's tax deductibility.

Discussion was held on the proposed charter scheduled for referendum. The new charter provides for benefits available to tribes organized under the Indian Reorganization Act but not available to tribes such as ours organized under the Indian Welfare Act.

Doyle Owens moved to approve Potawatomi Resolution No. 87-31 submitting a grant application to the National Endowment for the Humanities. Kenneth Peltier seconded; passed 4-0.

Business Committee went into Executive Session at 9 p.m.

9:15 p.m. - Discussion was held on a letter from the Fulton County Historical Society as to whether or not the tribe would participate in commemorating the Trail of Death anniversary next year. Consensus was to defer to the Michigan and Indiana bands on the matter.

Doyle Owens moved to adjourn at 9:30 p.m.; Francis Levier seconded. Passed 4-0.



Missing persons

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of the following, please contact Ed Herndon, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Shawnee Agency, Route 5, Box 148, Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801.

Name	Birthdate
Abbott, George T.	7-25-47
Abbott, Michael N.	4-5-50
Abbott, Phillip G.	11-16-54
Adams, Edward K.	5-1-13
Adams, Edward K., Jr.	5-28-40
Adams, Ellen K.	6-20-48
Adams, Harry B.	12-16-43
Adams, Scott K.	12-4-60
Allen, Russell	3-31-14
Anderson, Earl W.	1-1-11
Anderson, Fredrick W.	3-1-46
Anderson, Kent R.	4-29-61
Archer, Jack L.	12-1-42
Atkinson, David L.	12-11-58
Baptiste, Billy R.	11-3-38
Baptiste, Gregory L.	5-8-63
Baptiste, Montgomery R.	9-5-64
Barbatto, Jennie	2-23-95
Barich, Helen G.	7-12-58
Bible, Nathan D.	1-30-43
Blain, Earl	11-27-01
Bodine, Barton R.	4-1-43
Bodine, John R.	11-14-16
Bostwick, Dell W.	4-4-60
Bradley, Nealy A.	1-6-13
Braugh, Donald D.	1-11-31
Braugh, James R.	9-10-43
Braugh, Roger S.	10-3-40
Bristow, Kevin B.	6-6-60
Bristow, Oplar J.	1-27-27
Bruno, August J.	8-31-15
Bruno, Louie W.	10-27-06
Campbell, Maudie J.	12-11-96
Cape, Aurelia	6-22-02
Cargill, James W.	1-1-55
Carrol, Theresa	12-4-95
Carter, W.X.	2-28-20
Casey, Toni A.	6-13-61
Cavanaugh, Marvin L.	1-22-31
Cherry, Earnest L., Jr.	7-14-47
Clardy, Dick T.	12-4-23

Cohen, Helen L.	3-27-44
Connolly, Phillip L.	1-9-47
Cook, Linda J.	6-2-55
Cooper, George E.	1-1-91
Covington, Gary R.	12-4-56
Craig, Bessie I.	2-27-02
Cravens, Elizabeth	1-1-99
Creed, Eva A.	2-26-26
Crumbo, Darrel E.	9-21-39
Crumbo, Jimmie H.	4-21-93
Cryer, Karen J.	4-11-53
Cryer, Patricia A.	3-17-54
Cryer, Phillip E.	6-20-54
Darnell, Richard E., Jr.	1-1-06
Depel, Paul E.	6-30-37
Detherage, Boyzie B.	10-25-31
Dewitt, Michael E.	5-26-54
Downhour, Corrine D.	6-11-42
Duray, Sheryl A.	8-14-50
Eddy, Maquerite	1-1-03
Etter, Mary A.	2-24-59
Fagerland, Maureen H.	9-5-49
Faulkner, Gerald L.	1-13-59
Faulkner, Ronald T.	10-23-38
Frazer, Earl F.	7-4-01
Friedman, Bessie O.	1-1-98
Glass, Dorothy E.	3-24-21
Goenour, Inez	6-10-18
Goyer, Carol A.	11-30-59
Goyer, Kathleen A.	9-30-58
Grimmett, Joseph T.	5-7-12
Haas, John E.	2-23-48
Haas, Kaye L.	9-13-56
Hall, Bobby	1-3-39
Hallstrom, Colleen M.	10-9-48
Harris, Estella	10-1-02
Harris, Nancy L.	6-1-39
Harrison, Robert A.	5-12-50
Harvey, Eugene L.	2-26-30
Haskell, Ronald E.	2-4-40
Henson, Karol J.	11-3-46
Hicks, Randolph W.	1-8-63
Howard, Patricia T.	8-24-32
Howell, Leland	6-11-42
Howell, Meda M.	9-21-93
Huber, Reta M.	12-27-52
Hunt, Alice J.	1-1-83
Jones, Carolyn S.	9-7-60
Jones, James H.	11-7-31
Jones, Preston T.	2-17-51

Kane, Joanna L.	9-13-27
Kekahbah, Paul S.	7-29-46
Kennedy, Cecelia A.	3-19-05
Kime, Pamela J.	12-11-55
Kime, Stephen R.	5-12-55
Kingslow, James N.	10-2-59
Lamson, Carla A.	8-8-58
Lawless, Kathleen J.	6-26-33
Layman, Carl T.	7-4-38
Lenz, James F.	2-23-54
Littleton, June	1-1-15
Louraine, Raymond W.	1-1-00
Luff, Sheryl R.	3-1-54
Lynch, Kathy R.	1-12-52
Matthis, Ethelyn A.	5-17-12
McCandless, Larry D.	1-5-54
McCandless, Mary A.	1-1-00
McCandless, Robert D.	12-17-55
Melot, Barbara A.	4-9-53
Melot, Floyd T.	6-19-30
Melot, J.R.	4-13-28
Melott, Shirley C.	2-25-26
Melott, William W.	7-4-33
Meyers, Goldie I.	5-30-98
Mileham, Benjamin C.	5-9-93
Mileham, Benjamin D.	5-23-21
Mims, Edward D.	5-17-12
Mims, Laneta G.	3-15-43
Mims, Roger D.	11-15-47
Moore, George Y.	2-15-45
Moore, Harold G.	12-22-36
Moore, Mary L.	1-26-32
Morris, Lynn R.	4-11-42
Morris, Phillip C.	12-2-38
Mott, Vera L.	9-29-15
Myers, Benjamin F.	2-28-99
Nute, Donald E.	6-1-29
Ogee, Lindon A.	1-1-01
Olsen, Randall W.	2-25-53
Olsen, Richard E.	2-1-52
Olsen, Wayne L.	1-30-31
Osterloh, Robert R.	1-1-07
Palmer, Emma L.	10-16-11
Pappan, Donna S.	2-14-50
Pappan, Linda S.	4-15-52
Parton, Weldon C.	7-12-60
Patton, John L.	1-1-31
Paul, Vivian E.	5-9-45
Peel, Loretta M.	7-28-33
Peery, Vernon D.	1-1-23
Peltier, Earl	1-1-14

Pettifer, Leonard L.	4-5-18
Pettifer, Sherman E.	1-29-92
Phillips, Barbara L.	3-30-48
Reagan, Jo A.	8-30-44
Reynolds, Hattie L.	11-18-34
Reynolds, Steven C.	8-5-53
Rolette, Harold	2-27-03
Ronnau, Grace I.	1-1-00
Rusche, Hazel	3-16-06
Rusow, Van R.	3-9-40
Sandlin, Carol L.	10-1-60
Sandlin, Constance	10-15-09
Savory, Jerry R.	9-29-54
Scott, Margaret	11-03-13
Sims, Louis E.	2-17-17
Singletary, Gail	3-10-52
Singletary, Norma L.	9-18-26
Slavin, Ray R.	4-28-06
Smith, Betty J.	2-23-38
Smith, Lila J.	3-19-44
Snow, Gertie E.	2-28-94
Snow, Richard W.	2-21-54
Spear, Theodore	12-12-19
Spillman, James	1-29-32
Springer, Elvin M.	5-12-11
St. John, Marcell M.	5-29-01
Stackhouse, Vincent	5-15-15
Stewart, Florence C.	6-8-29
Sullivan, John R.	5-24-93
Sweeney, Michael D.	10-22-41
Taylor, Della	1-1-25
Taylor, Frederick M.	6-17-28
Tescier, Denise R.	10-30-54
Tescier, John W.	3-2-39
Thompson, Lee F.	9-12-50
Vieux, Edward A.	9-6-60
Vieux, James R.	8-1-45
Wade, Henry T.	1-1-47
Wall, Douglas E.	10-25-52
Walters, Jan S.	4-9-50
Wano, Marcella A.	8-2-64
Ward, Frank D.	1-1-19
Weddle, Clinton A.	5-13-94
Weshey, Rebecca L.	1-1-00
Whitewater, Wilson D.	5-19-15
Whitlock, George H.	6-2-13
Wilder, Lloyd J.	1-1-97
Wiles, Ernest C.	5-12-57
Witcher, William E.	6-4-05
Young, Carl W.	1-1-00

per carton

KINGS

\$6.25

100's

New low prices good on
Lucky Lights, Filters and Menthol!

Mfg. Sugg. Retail Price

NEW!
LUCKY FILTERS
GENERIC PRICES!

Lights: 8 mg. "tar", 0.7 mg. nicotine; Lights 100's: 9 mg. "tar", 0.8 mg. nicotine;
Menthol Kings, 100's: 12 mg. "tar", 1.0 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette by FTC method. Filters Soft Pack: 10 mg. "tar",
0.8 mg. nicotine; Filters Box: 11 mg. "tar", 0.8 mg. nicotine; Filters 100's: 11 mg. "tar", 0.9 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette, FTC Report Jan '85.

SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Cigarette
Smoke Contains Carbon Monoxide.